

RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(D. P. W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.)

Together with the Annual Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.)

FOR THE YEAR

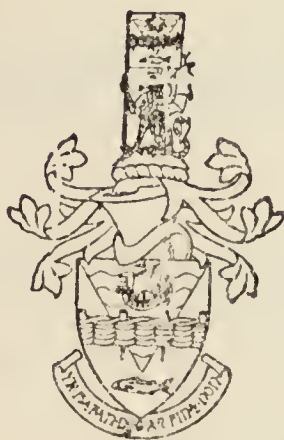
1967

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(E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.)

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URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

Health Department Offices:

RUSSELL HOUSE, RUSSELL ROAD, RHYL. Tel. No. Rhyl 4752.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1967:

Councillor V. E. TREHEARN, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council).

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(Chairman).	„ ERIC J. DAVIES.
„ W. ELWYN CONWAY.	„ F. KELLY.
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„ D. E. HAMER JONES.	„ H. A. WESTON.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. G. BLACK, F.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

D. KAYE, M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Building Inspector:

J. A. ROBERTS.

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer:

W. A. FIELD, B.E.M., A.C.C.S.

Clerks:

S. R. SYMS, Miss C. ELIE.

Shorthand Typist:

Mrs. J. M. JONES.

Secretary:

Miss P. SNAPE.

Maintenance Supervisor:

T. H. HEYES.

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Rodent Officer:

W. H. THOMAS.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For the Year 1967.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Edwards and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1967.

The Registrar General's estimate for the mid-year population of the town was 21,370, which is a decrease of 130 on the previous year. The population has now fallen from the peak of two years ago by approximately 340, and this has been due to the virtual standstill on house building in the urban district, because of the lack of drainage facilities. At the time of writing this report, agreement had been reached on Phase IIA. of the overall sewerage plan, and work on Phase IIB. has already commenced. When these schemes are completed within two years, quite large areas of land will be available for further housing development. During the year, the Council had under construction 35 flats in three areas of the town, mainly for families living in dwellings in slum clearance areas. It is hoped that when these schemes are completed at the end of 1968, redevelopment of the Walford Avenue site will commence, which should provide further accommodation for aged persons and small families. The housing list in the town continues to grow slowly, due largely to the Council having built very few dwellings in the past ten years, and the rehousing of aged persons has been virtually static. Perusal of the records of the district authorities in Flintshire as recently published in the County Council minutes, showed that Rhyl has by far the worst record regarding provision of accommodation for aged persons, and bearing in mind that the town has one of the highest proportions of old people in the County, this is certainly not a record to be proud of. One of the principal reasons for this poor record is the lack of land available in the Council's possession, but I hope that the scheme for the provision of units of accommodation for retired persons in the grounds of Y Gorlan will come to fruition as soon as possible.

There were 291 live births in 1967, of which 30 were illegitimate, giving an illegitimacy rate of 103 per 1,000 live-births, which is above the national average of 84. The local birth-rate when adjusted for the higher proportion of old people in the

local population, compared with the national average, was 14.1, which is below the national birth-rate of 17.2 per 1,000 population. 2 still-births were recorded in the year, which gave a local still-birth rate of 7 per 1,000 live- and still-births, and compares well with the national average of 14.8. There were 5 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving a local infant mortality rate of 17.1 compared with the national average of 18.3 per 1,000 live-births.

During the year there were 326 deaths, giving a local death rate of 11.5 per 1,000 population, when adjusted for the higher proportion of old people in the local population, compared with the national average of 11.2 per 1,000 population. Examination of the causes of death show that there were 68 deaths from cancer, of which nearly one third were due to cancer of the lung (21 deaths), and this is the highest total ever. This emphasises the importance of the dangers of atmospheric pollution and cigarette smoking. There is no doubt that when one compares the incidence of cancer of the lung and the amount of tobacco smoked in the various countries of the world, it does appear that the incidence of cancer of the lung in Great Britain is far higher than in other countries where an equivalent amount of tobacco per head of the population is consumed, and this again shows that we live in one of the most polluted atmospheres in the world, made worse, of course, by the unusual climatic conditions which aggravate industrial air pollution. Rhyl, of course, is fortunate in this respect, compared with the industrial areas, in having an atmosphere rather cleaner than the average, but there is great variation within areas of the town and the pollution in the congested western areas of the town is more than twice that of the area where the present Health Department is situated. Eighty-eight deaths occurred during the year due to coronary disease, but this seems to be the principal scourge affecting people in this country. Twenty-four of these deaths occurred below the age of 55 and examination of the statistics over the years shows that this disease is affecting a younger generation of people each year. The cause of coronary thrombosis is still eluding the research workers, but there are strong indications that it is associated with lack of exercise, overweight, smoking and probable unknown factors such as hereditary.

There were 79 cases of Measles notified during the year, which is a rise on the average for the previous year, 4 cases of Scarlet Fever and 3 cases of Dysentery. A measles vaccine has now been introduced which should, in the course of the

next three or four years, reduce the incidence of the disease, although a great deal will depend upon public acceptance of the vaccine. Four cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year and 4 deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The battle against tuberculosis is far from won and each new case that occurs is carefully followed up by the Health Visitor to ensure the minimal possible spread of infection to contacts of a case.

The voluntary organisations in the town continued their wonderful welfare work, and I would particularly like to mention the excellent work of the W.V.S. in providing the meals-on-wheels service, which is so appreciated by the senior citizens of Rhyl.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, Council Officials and Staff of the Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. W. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Land area exclusive of foreshore	1,700 acres
Land area inclusive of foreshore	2,579 acres
Population at Mid-year 1967 (Registrar General's estimate)...	21,370
Population change compared with previous year (decrease of)	130
Number of inhabited properties (end of 1967)	7,458
Number of empty properties (end of 1967)	154
Rateable value of the Urban District at end of 1967	£1,262,171
Product of a penny rate	£4,87
General rate £1	12/11
No. of rated premises	8,797

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births: Male 152, Female 129	291
Legitimate live births: Male 140, Female 121	261
Illegitimate live births: Male 12 Female 18	30
Illegitimate local rate per 1,000 live births	103
National Illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births	84
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	13.6
Birth rate comparability factor	1.11
Birth rate standardised	14.1
National birth rate per 1,000 population	17.2
Still births (total)	2
Legitimate still births	2
Illegitimate still births	—
Local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	7
National still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	14.8
Infant deaths under one year of age	5
Legitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year	5
Illegitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year	—
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	17.1
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal)	3
Legitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	3
Illegitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	—
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10.2
National neo-natal mortality rate	12.5
Total perinatal deaths (still-births and deaths under one week combined)	4
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	14
National perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	25.4
Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period)	2
Early neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7
National early neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)...	10.8
Maternal mortality, including abortion:	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

DEATHS.

Deaths: Male 174, Female 152	326
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	15.3
Comparability factor	0.75
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population	11.5
National death rate for England and Wales	11.2

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT.

The following table shows the change in population, due to migration:—

Year	Mid-year population: R.G. est. figure.	Population change during year.	Change in population due to births and deaths only during year.	Changes in population due to migration.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1872... ..	4,229	—	—	—
1882... ..	6,500	—	—	—
1891... ..	6,474†	—	—	—
1901... ..	8,461†	—	—	—
1911... ..	9,005†	—	—	—
1921... ..	13,490†	—	—	—
1931... ..	13,485†	—	—	—
1951... ..	18,745†	—	—	—
1952... ..	18,800	+ 55	+ 7	+ 48
1953... ..	18,900	+ 100	+ 10	+ 90
1954... ..	19,200	+ 300	— 1	+ 301
1955... ..	19,300	+ 100	— 38	+ 138
1956... ..	19,510	+ 210	+ 43	+ 167
1957... ..	19,590	+ 80	— 15	+ 95
1958... ..	19,710	+ 120	— 17	+ 137
1959... ..	19,810	+ 100	— 6	+ 106
1960... ..	19,940	+ 130	+ 24	+ 106
1961... ..	21,120	+ 1180	+ 47	+ 1133
1962... ..	21,290	+ 170	+ 1	+ 169
1963... ..	21,440	+ 150	— 32	+ 182
1964... ..	21,570	+ 130	+ 20	+ 110
1965... ..	21,710	+ 140	— 38	+ 178
1966... ..	21,500	— 210	— 128	— 82
1967... ..	21,370	— 130	— 35	— 95

†Census Returns.

A minus sign in column (4) indicates an excess of deaths over births.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

The table below indicates some of the common causes of death in Rhyl and in England and Wales:—

	Rhyl %	England and Wales %
Coronary Heart disease	27	20
Vascular lesions of C.N.S.	14	10
Cancer, excluding cancer of lung	15	14
Bronchitis	3	5.4
Cancer of lung	7	3.2
Other respiratory diseases	1	1

Cancer: The total deaths from cancer this year decreased by 1 over last year. The deaths from lung cancer increased by 10 per cent. on the total cancer deaths, and 50 per cent. over last year's lung cancer deaths. These figures shown below are an extract from the R.G. returns:—

Cancer deaths	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Lung	8	7	6	6	12	15	13	12	12	20	11	14	21
Stomach... ..	10	4	13	10	10	13	9	9	5	8	7	4	5
Breast	7	6	8	6	6	9	7	6	4	8	3	11	3
Uterus	1	1	2	5	3	4	4	3	5	2	2	2	1
Leukaemia	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	1	1	—
Other sites	33	32	26	22	27	34	26	17	29	28	42	35	38
Total deaths all sites	60	51	57	50	60	75	60	50	59	63	66	67	68

Coronary Heart Disease: During the past twenty years there has been a considerable rise in the incidence of this disease, and although improved methods of certification of death may have accounted for some of the rise, it is generally considered that there has been a real rise in the incidence of this disease.

The following chart shows the annual deaths from this disease in the district in recent years:—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Deaths	40	55	46	59	60	80	62	87	85	81	79	90	101	88

Average for 1951-57: 50 per annum. Average for 1958-67: 81 per annum.

INFANT MORTALITY 1967.

There were 5 deaths of infants under one year of age notified locally, of which three occurred in the first four weeks of life. Details of the deaths are given below:—

Age at death	Cause of death	(M. or F.)
2 hours	1a. Prematurity	F.
8 hours	1a. Prematurity. b. Ante Partum Haemorrhage 2. Haemolytic disease of newborn	M.
3 weeks	1a. B. Cai. Meningitis	M.
2 months... ..	1a. Asphyxia due to (b) Inhalation of vomit	M.
8 months... ..	Asphyxia, due to suffocation	M.

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR PAST SEVENTEEN YEARS IN DETAIL
AND SOME EARLIER RECORDS.

Year	Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population	Number of local births: R.G. return	Local crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Local adjusted rate	National birth rate per 1,000 population	Local deaths: R.G. return	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted local rate per 1,000 population	National death rate per 1,000 population	Infant deaths: Under 1 year of age	Local infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	National infant mor- tality rate
1882	...	167	25.8	—	—	92	14.0	—	—	—	—	—
1891	...	166	25.0	—	—	155	24.0	—	—	—	—	—
1901	...	176	20.8	—	—	132	15.4	—	—	—	—	—
1911	...	142	16.5	—	23.8	110	12.1	—	—	12	—	—
1921	...	147	10.8	—	20.6	118	8.8	—	12.1	13	95.6	70.0
1931	...	172	13.81	—	15.8	164	12.52	—	12.3	8	46.5	66.0
1941	...	350	13.0	—	14.2	311	14.4	—	12.9	33	94.2	—
1951	...	301	16.1	16.1	15.5	317	16.95	14.4	12.5	12	39.0	29.6
1952	...	283	15.05	15.05	15.3	276	14.68	12.48	11.3	11	38.8	27.6
1953	...	272	14.39	14.39	15.2	262	13.86	11.78	11.4	13	47.8	26.8
1954	...	285	14.84	16.0	15.0	286	14.9	11.61	11.3	8	28.0	25.5
1955	...	276	14.3	15.4	15.0	314	16.27	12.69	11.7	7	25.4	24.9
1956	...	311	15.94	17.3	15.7	268	13.74	11.54	11.7	6	19.3	23.8
1957	...	290	14.8	16.0	16.1	305	15.57	13.08	11.5	6	20.7	23.0
1958	...	300	15.2	16.4	16.4	317	16.0	13.5	11.7	9	30.0	22.5
1959	...	312	15.75	17.1	16.5	318	16.0	13.32	11.6	8	25.6	22.0
1960	...	357	17.95	19.4	17.1	333	16.7	14.0	11.5	8	22.4	21.7
1961	...	396	18.75	19.1	17.4	349	16.2	14.9	12.0	10	25.3	21.4
1962	...	347	16.30	16.6	18.0	346	16.3	14.6	11.9	11	31.7	21.6
1963	...	340	15.86	17.5	18.2	372	17.35	13.5	12.2	14	41.2	21.1
1964	...	368	17.06	18.9	18.4	348	16.13	12.6	11.3	6	16.3	20.0
1965	...	321	14.8	16.4	18.0	359	16.5	12.6	11.5	5	15.5	19.0
1966	...	275	12.8	14.2	17.7	403	18.7	13.6	11.7	6	25.4	18.9
1967	...	291	13.6	14.1	17.2	326	15.3	11.5	11.2	5	17.1	18.3

CAUSES OF DEATH 1967 in the Urban District of Rhyl.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach... ..	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neo- plasms	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	10	5
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease... ..	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	—
20. Other Heart Disease	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	10
	F	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	15
	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	17
	F	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	8	24
	M	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	15
	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years										
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over		
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
23. Pneumonia	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	—
24. Bronchitis	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformation	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other, Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
	F	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All Other Accidents	M	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
35. Suicide	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES	M	174	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	11	28	66	61	—
	F	152	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	20	41	34	—

Table showing decrease in deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis over past fifteen years:—

	1951	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Deaths	2	4	9	3	2	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	4	1	4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Seventy-nine cases of measles occurred in the district, and three cases of sonne dysentery. Precautions were taken to limit the spread of dysentery and no secondary cases occurred. No cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred in the district. There were no other significant outbreaks of infection apart from tubercular cases which are mentioned elsewhere.

The following table shows the trend of the incidence of infectious notifiable diseases in the district over the past 10 years:—

Disease	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Scarlet fever	19	4	1	—	4	2	5	22	5	4
Whooping cough	8	1	6	5	—	1	2	6	—	4
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	47	78	163	31	127	104	116	74	15	79
Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	2	8	2	—	2	1
Meningococcal Infection	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—
Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	13	9	18	4	26	19	1	9	16	3
Food poisoning	—	2	—	18	2	—	8	1	1	—
Paratyphoid and typhoid... ..	—	3	7	7	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis: Respiratory ...	13	8	3	17	10	9	5	10	8	4
Tuberculosis: Non-respiratory	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

As will have been seen in the previous table, there were 4 new cases of Tuberculosis, all of which were notified. All were respiratory. Close co-operation is maintained between the district, county and hospital authorities, as all have responsibilities in the treatment and after-care of tuberculosis sufferers. Details of these new cases are given below:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—45 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—55 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—65 „ ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Totals... ..	3	1	—	—	2	2	—	—

All the cases of Tuberculosis were treated in hospital initially and later returned home to continue therapy.

Most country district health authorities maintain a tuberculosis register of all persons who are suffering or recently have suffered from the disease, and next year the local list will be revised in conjunction with the Chest Clinic and the County Council records. The position at the end of 1967 was as follows (uncorrected):—

Pulmonary cases: Males 63, Females 27	90
Non-pulmonary cases: Males 7, Females 6	13

Four notified patients died during the year.

CHEST X-RAY FACILITIES.

The Welsh Regional Hospital Board has a mobile X-ray unit based at Wrexham, which visits all parts of North Wales, and is at the Town Hall every third Tuesday, all day. The unit is available to all members of the public, except young children, and details are given below of the 1967 results.

After the end of this year, 1967, for reasons of economy, the Mobile X-Ray Uunit will cease visiting Rhyl.

This report is reproduced by the kindness of Dr. Jarman.

**WELSH HOSPITAL BOARD.
MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.**

TABLE I.

**Details of Examinations carried out by Unit "G" during the
period 1st January—31st December, 1967.**

Circuit Location	Number Examined	Number of Visits	Average Attendance per Visit
Flintshire:			
Holywell	1028	15	69
Mold	1096	16	69
Rhyl	2192	15	146
Shotton	786	16	49
Special Surveys	1793	—	—

TABLE II.

Analysis showing Type of Examinee.

Type of Examinee.	Flintshire
General Population Volunteers	4,541
General Practitioners Referrals	140
Scholars	354
Students	128
Contacts	27
Mental Hospital Staff	45
Factory Groups:	
Industrial	1,603
Non-Industrial	50
Special Groups	—
Mental Patients	107
	<hr/>
	6,895
	<hr/>

TABLE III.

**Details of total number of cases referred to Chest Clinic or
diagnosed as abnormal by the Mass Radiography Unit.**

	Referred for further investigation to Chest Clinics	Other Pulmonary Abnormalities diagnosed on Unit	Total
Flintshire:			
Holywell	5	14	19
Mold	6	13	19
Rhyl	105	110	215
Shotton	4	7	11
Special Surveys	9	19	28

TABLE IV.

Analysis of total number of cases found to be abnormal.

Abnormality	Flintshire
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis:	
"New" Cases	1
* "Old" Cases	—
Requiring further observation at Chest Clinic	—
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	23
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	54
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues	32
Malignant Neoplasm	8
Non-Malignant Neoplasm	2
Lymphadenopathies excluding Sarcoidosis	1
Sarcoids	2
Congenital Cardiac Abnormalities	2
Acquired Cardiac Abnormalities	48
Pneumoconiosis—without P.M.F.	4
Pneumoconiosis—with P.M.F.	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis—non-tuberculous (to include Asthma and Bronchitis)	14
Emphysema	9
Bronchiectasis	6
Bacterial or Virus Infection	4
Pleural Thickening or Calcification	31
Abnormalities of the Diaphragm and Oesophagus	7
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	1
Diagnosis not yet received from Chest Physician	3
Failed to attend Chest Clinic	6
	—
	259
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic	33
	—
	292
	—

*Old cases refer to examinees who are notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis known to the Chest Clinic prior to Mass Radiography Examination.

Total number of persons X-rayed: 6,895.

REPORT OF THE CHEST PHYSICIAN.

The following information on the work of the Chest Clinic during the year 1967 has been kindly supplied by Dr. Morrison:—

Number of new cases in Rhyl U.D. Area during the period	4
Number of new cases and contacts attending clinic during the period	432
Transfer in of existing cases of Tuberculosis	1

CHEST CLINIC.

The treatment of cases of tuberculosis is under the care of the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. Morrison, at Rhyl.

PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946.

The following local services are the responsibility of the Flintshire County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. W. Roberts, for allowing me to give the following details:—

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The Clinic premises are in Fforddilas and an infant welfare clinic is held every Wednesday afternoon, 2—4 p.m., and the Medical Officer is present on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month. An additional clinic has been provided in the East End of the town to cater for the needs of the area and a Medical Officer is present on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoons of each month.

Welfare foods (vitamin tablets, cod liver oil and orange juice) are distributed at these clinics, and the arrangements are under the control of the Women's Voluntary Service, who have given excellent service throughout the year.

ANTE NATAL CLINICS.

Ante Natal Clinics are held at Fforddilas weekly and are staffed by hospital medical and nursing personnel, under the direction of the Consultant Obstetrician.

Talks are given to mothers attending these clinics by the health visitors on childbirth and baby management.

FAMILY PLANNING.

A clinic has recently been opened by the local Family Planning Association at the Infant Welfare Clinic, Fforddilas, Rhyl, and is under the medical direction of Dr. Anne McLeod. The clinic is held every Wednesday night, 7—8 p.m.

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

This is carried out by the school dental staff of the County Council, and the service is free during the period of pregnancy and up to one year after the birth of the baby. It is regrettable that more mothers do not take advantage of these facilities.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

There are five midwives, who are also district nurses, working in the area, and they are responsible for the ante natal care, delivery and post-natal surveillance of these patients, under the general direction of the patient's doctor.

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITORS.

Two full-time and one part-time (shared with an outside district) health visitors are responsible for giving advice to families on all aspects of health education. These duties have increased of late due to the ever expanding needs of the community, especially the older members. Their duties are complimentary to the work of the general practitioners, who are often too busy to be able to give the necessary time to such matters as health education.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICES.

This very valuable provision is carried out by the district nurses, who are usually midwives, and the demands of the service increase yearly as the proportion of old people rises in the community. Twenty-seven home helps are working in the town, and the majority are engaged on a part-time basis.

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Smallpox: As a result of Ministry of Health recommendations, it is now the policy to vaccinate infants at one year of age instead of at birth or within the first three months, and the vaccination rate has fallen considerably during the past year.

Poliomyelitis: Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued throughout the year, but oral vaccination has now superseded the salk vaccine which was given by injection.

MEASLES.

A vaccine has now been prepared for protection of infants against measles, and it is now intended to introduce a campaign of mass vaccination of susceptible infants.

TUBERCULOSIS.

All 13 year old children are offered vaccination (by the use of live attenuated tubercle bacilli B.C.G.) against this disease, and the majority of children are protected.

SECTION 27—AMBULANCES.

The ambulance service is radio-controlled and administered from the headquarters at Mold. A local station is situated in Rhyl.

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE, AND LOAN OF EQUIPMENT.

Arrangements are in being for the loan of certain equipment from County Council sources for the use of handicapped persons. Equipment such as specialised bedding, wheel chairs, etc., can also be hired from the local branch headquarters in Russell Road, Rhyl, of the British Red Cross Society, and this service has been a most useful supplement to the statutory facilities. The local voluntary organisations are to be highly commended in their efforts.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBNORMALITY.

Visits are paid by mental welfare officers of the County Council to mentally ill patients who require advice and help.

Subnormal children who cannot be educated in an ordinary school, and who are not severely retarded (i.e., in the "in-educable" category), are admitted to the Training Centre at "Tirionfa," Rhuddlan. There they receive training to the limits of their capabilities.

SCHOOL HEALTH.

Medical inspections of schoolchildren were carried out during this year by me as Assistant County Medical Officer, and a high standard of general health and fitness was noted.

SCHOOL PREMISES.

Minor improvements are still required in many of the school premises in the town. It is policy to install wooden draining boards in new school premises, and as replacements in existing premises. This I believe to be a false economy, as the useful life of the wooden boards is much less than that of stainless steel units, and often become contaminated and a vehicle for the spread of infections to food.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment is available at the following special clinics:—

H. M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph:

Males and Females—Tuesdays, 5.30 to 7 p.m.

Chester Royal Infirmary:

Males—Wednesday, 5—7 p.m., Saturday, 11 a.m.—1 p.m.

Females—Monday, 5—7 p.m., Thursday, 5—7 p.m.

Treatment is confidential and free, and inclusive of travelling expenses.

NURSING HOMES.

The following Nursing Home in the town is registered with the County Council, and inspected periodically: Bryn Derwen, The Grove, Rhyl—8 beds.

WELFARE HOMES.

Persons who are unable to look after themselves satisfactorily may be admitted to County Council Homes which are situated at Y Gorlan, Rhyl; The Lawns, Rhyl; Part of the Women's Convalescent Home, Rhyl; Carr Holme, Prestatyn; Park House, Prestatyn; Hafan Glyd, Shotton; and a new Home at Mold. Another Home at Plas Coed, Rhyl, is available for ladies, and is run by a voluntary committee.

SECTION 47—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

This section conveys powers on District Councils to remove persons who "are aged, infirm, or suffering from grave chronic disease, and are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others." In 1967 it was not necessary to take any legal action. Legal action is only taken as a last resort and every effort is made to persuade people to accept advice and treatment for their benefit. The demands of the aged increase annually as the proportion of this group within the population rises, and this is especially so in Rhyl. This problem of the care of the aged is aggravated by relatives often living considerable distances away, being unable or unwilling for various reasons, to help in the care of their next of kin.

CARE OF THE AGED.

I would like to pay particular credit to the work of all the voluntary organisations in the town in relieving the suffering and hardships of the old and lonely people in Rhyl.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.

The local public health laboratory is at Conway, and Dr. Kingsley Smith, the Director, and Dr. Griffiths, his Deputy, carried out the bacteriological examination of specimens sent from the Urban District. They have been most co-operative and my gratitude is extended to them for their advice and help throughout the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND FOOD HYGIENE.

Combined efforts were made during the year by the staff to inculcate good hygiene practices in persons working in food premises, whilst improvement was continually being made in the equipment in these premises.

HOUSING.

During the year the following new units of housing accommodation were provided in the town:—

New houses and flats provided by the Council	—
Private properties, mainly bungalows	51

Since the war the Council have built 1,057 houses, bungalows and flats. The table shown below indicates the yearly totals of new housing construction in the town:—

The house building development in Rhyl is likely to slow down in future, due to shortage of land suitable for development, and I am very concerned about the delays in certain negotiations. Little progress has been made in municipal building schemes, which is particularly unfortunate for the elderly persons awaiting suitable accommodation.

Year	New Council houses, bungalows or flats	New Private houses or bungalows	No. of inhabited properties in town
1967	—	51	7458
1966	—	10	7428
1965	4	11	7431
1964	4	61	7368
1963	4	72	7375
1962	4	82	7299
1961	8	126	7213
1960	30	92	7079
1959	14	138	6957
1958	24	142	6803
1957	44	151	6380
1956	50	138	6440
1955	56	106	6245
1954	72	103	6082
1953	173	75	5907
1952	124	21	5658
1951	77	32	5509
1950	76	13	5400
1949	86	16	5311
1948	100	1	5208
1947	68	15	5125
1946	39	78	5018

TABLE SHOWING HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN TOWN
OVER PAST 96 YEARS.

Year	No. of houses	Population	No of persons per house
1872	1040	4229	4.0
1881	1220	6481	5.3
1891	1329	6474	4.8
1901	—	8461	—
1911	2018	9005	4.4
1921	2710	13490	4.9
1931	3281	13485	4.1
1941	4979	21530	4.3
1951	5509	18745	3.4
1961	7213	21120	2.9
1962	7299	21290	2.9
1963	7375	21440	2.9
1964	7440	21570	2.9
1965	7455	21710	2.9
1966	7465	21500	2.9
1967	7516	21370	2.9

The above table shows the improvement in overcrowding that has taken place in the town, especially in the past decade. The majority of the serious long-standing cases of overcrowding have been re-housed, but there are still a few houses in multiple occupation, occupied usually by families who have moved to the town from outside areas, and where living conditions require improvement. The Authority is continually faced with the problem of tenants being unable to meet their rent commitments because of an inability to budget their finances satisfactorily, and this is aggravated by gross overspending on hire purchase commitments. It is extremely distasteful to have to evict such families, especially where children are concerned, as they are the unfortunate victims of their parents' mismanagement.

The waiting list for Council accommodation at the end of 1967 was as follows:—

Number of families on general list	267
Number of persons waiting for 'old persons' accommodation ...	137
	—
	404
	—

SLUM CLEARANCE.

The first post-war programme has been completed and consideration has been given to the second five-year phase. Proposals have been made to the Council and have been

accepted regarding houses to be included in the next 5 year, 10 year and 15 year programme for slum clearance, and the public have been informed of this decision. The Council have given favourable consideration to most of the requests for improvement grants, and property owners are encouraged to make greater use of these facilities.

WATER SUPPLY.

There is an efficient and abundant supply of bacteriologically and chemically pure water. Regular samples are taken and the results are always satisfactory. The Water Engineer and his staff exercise extreme vigilance in ensuring a satisfactory supply from the bacteriological aspect.

One hundred samples were taken during the year: 97 were found to be satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory.

There is one private supply in the district, from a bore-hole 250 ft. deep, but this water is only used for trade purposes. The local water undertaking has now become part of a much larger regional Water Board.

A recent sample of water was submitted for analysis chemically and the following details are given below:—

Analysis:

Appearance	Clear and colourless.
Odour	Nil
Reaction, pH	7.55
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5
Parts per million:	
Total Solids	170
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.01
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	less than 0.5
Chlorides, as Cl.	15
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	2.4
Total hardness	98
Temporary hardness	42
Permanent hardness	56
Alkalinity	42
Free Chlorine	Nil
Potassium, as K.	1.2
Anionic Synthetic detergents	—
Manganese, as Mn.	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates	—
Poisonous metals	Nil
Total residual Chlorine	less than 0.1
Free available chlorine	less than 0.1

Opinion:

The condition of this water is satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the past seven years, the responsibility for the routine sampling of milk has been transferred to the County Council, but it is considered that, in order to ensure a satisfactory standard of milk, routine bacteriological testing of milk be continued, and 199 samples were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector; also 8 samples were taken for biological examination. Full details appears in his report. My chief concern is the presence of brucella organisms in milk, which can occur in unpasteurised T.T. Supplies. I should like to see all milk pasteurised. The ultimate responsibility for ensuring a satisfactory milk supply for sale to the public still remains with the district health authority.

ICE CREAM.

Ninety-six samples of ice cream were taken, and where unsatisfactory results were obtained, personal contact was made to the manufacturers to ensure an improvement in supplies.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The slaughterhouse has now been brought up to a satisfactory standard, and has been approved by the Ministry.

The number of animals slaughtered increased by 76 on the previous year.

The amount of condemned meat was 7 tons, 5 cwt., 3 qtrs., 5 lbs.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS—OPEN AIR.

These baths are owned by the local authority and are open for the season.

The water was regularly sampled and 25 samples were submitted for analysis, of which 24 were satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

As has been previously mentioned, there is need for new baths with a heated supply of water.

CHILDREN'S PADDLING POOL.

The water in the pool is chlorinated, and the plant is satisfactory. 128 samples were taken and submitted for analysis, of which 16 were found to be slightly contaminated.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There are ten cesspools in the district, and these are emptied at regular intervals by means of a cesspool emptier, the contents being disposed of into the main sewer. As far as is known, there are no pail closets in the district, the remainder of the properties being connected to main drainage.

In the eastern portion of the district, the sewage gravitates to a small pumping station, where it is pumped through a rising main to a branch sewer. The remainder of the sewage gravitates to a main pumping station where, after maceration, it is pumped into a high-level storage reservoir of a holding capacity of $1\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons, and from the storage tank it gravitates out to sea, where it is discharged approximately 1,000 yards from the high water mark into the sea, commencing half-hour on ebb after high water for two hours, when the valve is closed until the next tide.

This applies to undiluted sewage, but during heavy rain-falls the valve into the main outfall pipe has to be opened to discharge the storm water. The main contract for the branch sewer and new automatic main pumping station has been completed. It is imperative that the scheme for the relieving of the drainage system in the eastern area of the town be commenced as soon as possible because surcharge of the sewer occurs in periods of heavy rainfall.

RHYL CUT.

Parts of this stream are in a very unsatisfactory condition, with indiscriminate dumping of rubbish, making parts of the Cut unsightly. The only course open is for the section from Grange Road to Fforddlas to be covered over. It is also a source of danger from the point of view of very young children.

CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES.

The number of licensed sites used for camping was eleven and strict control under a local Act is enforced to prohibit tenting. The estimated number of campers resident in the district at the height of the season is about 6,000.

SMOKE CONTROL.

It has been increasingly recognised that atmospheric pollution, from whatever source, can cause ill-health, whether in the form of bronchitis or cancer of the lung.

The new building bye-laws make it compulsory for all new grates to be capable of burning smokeless fuels.

The principal industrial smoke nuisances in the town have been eliminated and the source of the smoke is now entirely from the domestic chimney, and the coal burnt is becoming increasingly smokier every year. Fortunately, there is a progressive trend for householders to install central heating which is run by gas, electricity, oil or smokeless fuel, which reduces the atmospheric pollution from smoke.

SUPERANNUATION.

During the year, 14 medical examinations were carried out on employees of the Urban District Council in connection with fitness for employment and absence through ill-health.

I have great pleasure in giving below the report of Mr. G. G. Morgan, the Manager of the local employment exchange in Rhyl, which covers the area of Rhyl U.D., Prestatyn U.D., St. Asaph R.D. and part of Abergele U.D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1967

As in previous years, I again stress that the figures cover an area which includes Rhyl, Prestatyn, St. Asaph and Kinmel Bay.

(1) UNEMPLOYMENT.

Number of Persons Registered as Unemployed (excluding Registered Disabled Persons requiring Employment under sheltered conditions) for the year 1967.

Date	Men	Women	Total
9th January	608	183	791(648)
13th February	603	180	783(618)
13th March	579	178	757(569)
10th April	575	145	720(517)
8th May	508	111	619(468)
12th June	446	53	499(292)
10th July	337	32	419(265)
14th August	401	32	433(290)
11th September	443	57	500(388)
16th October	587	134	721(605)
13th November	611	169	780(743)
11th December	637	164	801(760)

The comparable figures for 1966 are given in brackets after each monthly total.

There was a definite upward trend in unemployment in 1967, which reflected the climate nationally.

(2) DISABLED PERSONS.

Number of Unemployed Registered Disabled Persons (excluding those suitable for employment under sheltered conditions only).

Date	Men	Women	Total
9th January	68	5	73(66)
13th February	65	4	69(66)
13th March	65	5	70(63)
10th April	66	7	73(64)
8th May	48	4	52(54)
12th June	38	2	40(32)
10th July	32	1	33(32)
14th August	39	3	42(37)
11th September	42	3	45(35)
16th October	54	4	58(58)
13th November	54	6	60(59)
11th December	54	9	63(66)

Comparable figures for 1966 are given in brackets after the monthly totals.

**Number of Unemployed Registered Disabled Persons suitable for
Employment under sheltered conditions only.**

Date	Men	Women	Total
January	6	—	6
February	7	—	7
March	7	—	7
April	—	—	—
May	19	—	19
June	16	—	16
July	17	—	17
August	14	—	14
September	14	—	14
October	15	—	15
November	19	1	20
December	19	—	19

Number Registered as Disabled Persons in the Area.

Date	Men	Women	Total
April, 1967	516	93	609
April, 1966	452	90	542
April, 1965	473	79	552

A breakdown of the foregoing figures for 1967 shows the causes of disablement:—

	April, 1967	
	Men	Women
1914-18 Pensioners	40	—
Other H.M. Forces Cases	128	1
Disabled from birth or early childhood	65	35
Industrial accident or disease	70	10

The main types of disabilities were:—

	Men	Women
Injuries and diseases of lower limbs ...	80	9
Injuries and diseases of upper limbs...	62	4
Spinal troubles	51	9
Heart complaints	54	5
Chest complaints	67	15

A high proportion of the disabled persons are in the higher age groups and many have moved into this area for health reasons.

Many disabled persons moving into the area have skills for which there is no local demand. Despite all these factors it will be seen that the numbers of unemployed disabled persons in 1967 did not rise in greater proportion than the total unemployed.

(3) EMPLOYMENT

Although the area is traditionally a seaside holiday resort, there are a number of factories in the area who maintain a good labour force and the gradual shift from seasonal to permanent employment continues.

Despite the economic climate in 1967, which resulted in a tightening of employment opportunities, the Employment Exchange numbers placed in employment in 1967 were 809 men and 478 women, a total of 1,287.

G. G. MORGAN,

Manager.

31st July, 1968.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE.

Rhyl Improvement Act, 1852, 1872, 1901.
Rhyl Water Act, 1912.
Rhyl U.D.C. Act, 1935.
Rhyl U.D.C. Act, 1956.

BYELAWS.

Camping, 1935 and 1951.
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures, 1913.
Offensive Trades—Dealers in Rags and Bones, 1915.
Register for Marine Stores, 1915.
Common Lodging Houses, 1877.
Nuisance, 1890.
Removal of Offensive Matters, 1896.
Sanitary Conveniences, 1897.
Food, 1951.
Slaughterhouse, 1957.
Removal Through Streets of Offensive or Noxious Matter
or Liquids, 1964.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the Urban District.

INSPECTIONS UNDER FACTORIES ACT, 1937 TO 1959.

The prescribed particulars of inspections carried out during the year are provided in the annex to this report.

(Signed) D. P. W. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the year ended 31st December, 1967.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Edwards, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my thirty-fifth Annual Report for the year 1967.

Ten applications for Standard Improvement Grants involving a sum of £1,300, were received during the year and were approved. There were no applications for Discretionary Grants. A total of 82 Standard and 37 Discretionary Grants have been made under the various Housing Acts.

It is apparent that despite wide publicity given by the government, applications for Standard Grants do not seem to increase substantially, although it is well-known that there are a considerable number of houses without either a bath or inside water closet, or both.

I feel that the legal requirements for the putting into operation of improvement areas to see that necessary amenities are provided are too cumbersome and in this connection, I am of the opinion that legislation is overdue to shorten this procedure.

I am further of the opinion that all houses in an improvement area, whether tenanted or owner-occupied, should be required to be brought up to standard, with probably a proviso that if the house is owner-occupied by elderly persons, it should be exempted subject to review annually, and in the event of that house becoming vacant it would be a requirement that before re-letting or re-occupation, it would be necessary to bring it up to the standard of amenities similar to the houses already improved in the area.

The staff of the department are always ready and anxious to offer advice to any person desirous of making application for any improvement grant.

No houses were erected during the year by the Council, but tenders were accepted for 26 one bedroom flats, 39 two bedroom maisonettes and 11 bungalows, a total of 76 units, and by the end of the year 20 units were in an advanced stage of construction—37 units are intended for occupation specifically for aged persons and added welfare services are

being provided in co-operation with the Flintshire County Welfare Department. On one site there is to be provided eight one bedroom flats and 11 bungalows and these will be provided with a Warden Service.

It will be noted that, during the year, 51 houses were erected by private enterprise, and this is due mainly to the fact that practically the whole of the remaining land which could be developed for housing within the district is at present sterilised for lack of adequate sewerage facilities, despite the fact that developers are straining at the leash to develop, and it is regrettable that the hopes expressed in my previous report—that the vital works of sewerage would be commenced—have not been fulfilled, but I must point out that the Council, on their part, have made every endeavour to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the protracted negotiations that have been going on too long.

I have previously referred to the fact that the Council have erected no dwellings during the year, despite the fact that, at 31st December, the Housing Register contained 267 applicants for general housing and 137 for aged persons accommodation.

During the year, 30 tenants of Council houses left for a variety of reasons and every endeavour was made to use to the best advantage the accommodation which became available.

The differential rent scheme continues to work satisfactorily, but a warning has been issued by the Treasurer that consideration will have to be given to the whole of the rent structure in the near future to maintain the Housing Revenue Account in balance.

During the financial year ending 31st March the Council have loaned the sum of £25,885 for the purchase of pre- and post-war Council houses and private enterprise houses, and the total loaned by the Council is £589,462. The total number of houses and flats erected by the Council since rebuilding commenced in 1946 is 1,057. The Council have sold to sitting tenants 84 pre-war and post-war houses.

The staff continue to be vigilant in visiting and re-visiting premises processing and handling food, and although no serious outbreaks of food poisoning were discovered it is only by constant personal contact with management and staff,

and continued preaching of the gospel of the basic rudimentary principles of hygiene that one can be assured that the public are protected.

In a seaside resort with migratory staffs, one must never be complacent, and it is essential that regular visits are maintained.

With the completion of the first phase of the sewerage scheme it was hoped that the second and third phases would proceed immediately thereafter, but due to factors beyond the Council's control, this has not materialised during the year.

The negotiations with the Dee and Clwyd River Authority and two neighbouring authorities have continued during the year regarding the sewerage of a large portion of the eastern area of the district where there is some 200 acres of land still sterilised awaiting sewerage facilities, and at the end of the year the negotiations were not complete and I express the earnest hope that during 1968 there will be a satisfactory conclusion and that work will commence to release the sterilised land referred to.

The depositing of litter on the promenades and main streets is a continued one and it would appear that the public have very little civic pride despite the fact that there are adequate numbers of litter receptacles placed at convenient points.

The indiscriminate tipping of rubbish on vacant land and in ditches continues to increase, but with the coming into operation of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, the Council has embarked on a vigorous policy of dealing with this problem with some measure of success.

During the year negotiations took place with the St. Asaph R.D.C. for the purpose of disposing of the refuse from that area at the Council's refuse tip, and satisfactory arrangements were arrived at whereby all refuse from the St. Asaph R.D. would be tipped at Rhyl from 1st April, 1968.

The constant supervision of houses in Multiple Occupation has been maintained and the Council's policy of making Direction Orders, commenced a few years ago, is now bearing fruit as houses become uneconomic due to families leaving and the owners not being able to re-let the accommodation, they eventually become vacant and are either sold or used for other purposes.

During the year, 2 fresh Direction Orders were made, 2 Orders were revoked, and there were 25 Direction Orders remaining in force at the end of the year.

The Dee and Clwyd River Authority continue to maintain the Rhyl Cut, which passes through the whole district from east to west and discharges into the River Clwyd, but I feel that it is not cleared of overgrowth and weeds often enough, which makes it most difficult to keep down the infestation of the banks with rats, despite continuous treatment and surveillance by the rodent operative.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of my Committee, my colleagues, the Medical Officer of Health, fellow officials in all Departments of the Council, and to all members of the indoor and outdoor staffs for their loyal support and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Edwards and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. L. LLOYD JONES,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Complaints Received	2140
Number of Drains and W.C.s Released and Cleansed by Department	2243
Number of Nuisances Found (including under Factories Act)	104
Number of Nuisances Abated	98
Number of Preliminary Notices Served	69
Number of Statutory Notices Served	7
Number of Preliminary Notices served for Fire Escape	15
Number of Statutory Notices served for Fire Escape	24

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Acts—

Complaints	208
Infectious Disease	40
Refuse Collection and Disposal	294
Schools	12
Offensive Trades	4
Smoke Observations	12
Water Supply	4
Swimming and Paddling Pools	26
Camping Grounds	62
Drain Tests, etc.—Smoke Machine	13
Theatres and Cinemas	11
Verminous Premises	14
Factories and Workplaces	161
Rats and Mice	3490
Housing Acts—Inspections	309
Houses in Multiple Occupation	68
Council House Inspections	260
Pet Animals Act—Inspections	10
Housing Applicants Visited	170
Means of Escape in Case of Fire:	
Number of Premises Surveyed	34
Number of Visits in connection with Survey	200

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT REGULATIONS. SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

	Registered	Visits
Abattoir (Municipal)	1	...
Butchers	22	330
Bakehouses	10	51
Boarding Houses and Hotels	272	140
Confectioners	19	08
Dairies and Milkshops	—	26
Fishmongers and Poulterers	10	100
Fish and Chip Shops	16	30
Food Factories	3	50
Grocers	42	310
General Stores	20	154
Greengrocers	28	50
Holiday Camp Kitchens	2	16
Ice Cream—		
Retailers	148	220
Wholesalers	2	100
Manufacturers	1	20
Kiosks	7	19
Mobile Vans	8	26
Soft Ice	16	96
Multiple Stores	2	220
Licensed Clubs	17	33
Public Houses	36	60
Snack Bars	12	21
Stalls—Shellfish	3	10
Stalls—Miscellaneous	14	20
Sweets and Minerals	38	21
Restaurants and Cafes	88	360
Wholesale—		
Grocers	2	160
Greengrocers	1	20
Poulterers	1	26

TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bed Rooms	12
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues, Stacks and Flashings	1
Defective Roofs	6
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms	2
Defective Gutters and Downspouting	4
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings	6
Defective Skylights, Window Frames, Casing and Doors	2
Defective Fireplaces	—
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Refuse	11
Defective Yard Surface	1
Defective Dust Bins	—
Animals in such a state as to be a Nuisance	1
Offensive Smell/Effluvia	—
General Defects	4
Defective Brickwork	—
Filthy Rooms, Walls, Floors, Bedding and Furniture	—
Defective Timberwork	—
Total	50

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Smoking Chimneys	1
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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 75.

Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Supplied)	360
Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Trade)	74

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Visits	2
Warning Letters	6

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 & 1960.

Regulation No.		Infringements Found
5	Cleanliness of Equipment	2
8	Protection from risk of Contamination	2
	Sanitary Conveniences—	
14 (1) (a)	Clean and Efficient Order	8
14 (2)	Lighting and Ventilation	—
14 (4)	Communicating with Food Room	—
14 (5)	Notices re. Hand Washing	2
16 (1)	Wash-hand Basins	2
16 (2)	Absence of Hot Water	1
16 (3)	Absence of Soap, Towels, Nailbrushes	3
17	First Aid Materials	3
18	Accommodation for Clothing, etc... ..	1
19	Facilities for Washing Food and Equipment	2
22	Food Room not to be/or communicate with Sleeping Place	—
23	Cleanliness & Repair of Food Rooms	25
24	Accumulation of Refuse	—
26 (a) (b)	Stalls (Names inscribed thereon) and Cleanliness	—
28	Supply of Water to Stalls	—
	Total	51
	No. of Warning Letters	40

DRAINAGE: WATER CLOSETS AND WATER SUPPLY.

Defective W.C., Walls, Roofs and Doors	4
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths	1
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Drains	40
Defective Water Services	2
Defective Soil Pipes	3
Defective Urinal Channel	—
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals	—
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	3
Defective Cesspools	—
	53
	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961:—

Part I. of the Act.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	16	39	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	76	48	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)	16	16	1
Total	103	103	1

2.—Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars	No. Found	No. Remedied	Referred to H.M. Ins'tor.	Referred by H.M. Ins'tor.
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)... ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)... ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(a) Insufficient... ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)... ..	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	—

TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	1
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only	1
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray	—
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	—
Number of Wards, Cubicles or Operating Theatres Disinfected ...	6
Number of Schools Disinfected	11
Number of Motor Ambulances, Cars or Vans Disinfected	—
Number of Caravans or Huts Disinfected	12
Number of Bungalows or Chalets Disinfected	—
Miscellaneous	1
Number of Articles Destroyed with Consent of Owner	65
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam	886
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray	—
Disinfector used (Steam)	34
Number of Articles Hot Air Dried	—

TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.)	11
Number of Wards, Shops, Cafes or Cinemas and Theatres Disinfested (D.D.T.)	—
Number of Houses or Flats Disinfested (D.D.T.)	1
Number of Caravans or Chalets, etc., Disinfested (D.D.T.)	—
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.), including Wasps Nests	7
Number of Houses, Flats, Cinemas, Caravans or other Premises Disinfested (Smoke Generators)	1
Number of Hospitals Partly Disinfested (Spray D.D.T.)	2
Number of Houses, Cinemas, Wards, Heating Ducts, etc., Disinfested by D.D.T. Powder	1

HYGIENE IN SHOPS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, ETC.

Continuous visits are made to the above premises and by personal example hygienic practices are taught, but the main difficulty in the summertime is the change of staff from time to time, who are not resident within the urban district and, therefore, have little or no concern for the people consuming the food on the premises, and it is only by constant vigilance that hygienic practices are maintained and thus ensuring no serious outbreak of food poisoning.

During the year a few complaints were received of foreign matter in foodstuffs and when the incidents were fully investigated it was found in the majority of cases that there was not proper rotation of the foodstuffs concerned, or due to human element, some carelessness took place, but I am pleased to report that there was no necessity to institute proceedings for non-compliance with the Food and Drugs Act nor the Regulations made thereunder.

FOODSTUFFS.

The details of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered during the year still appears to be formidable, but it shows that there is very close co-operation between the retailers and the officers of the department.

CONDEMNED FOODSTUFFS.

Meat: 514lbs. 3ozs., 149 pkts., 6 jars and 397 tins; Vegetables: 417 tins, 14 pkts., 8 jars and 25 bags; Meat and Vegetables: 2 tins; Fish: 165 tins and 11½ stones; Fruit: 1,277 tins, 40 pkts., 27lbs. 1 jar and 6 tins and 40 bottles of Fruit Juice; Cream: 7 tins; Milk: 140 tins; Soup: 360 tins; Sauce: 37 bottles; Flour: 369lbs., Jam: 84 jars; Cake Mix: 116 pkts.; Sugar: 950lbs.; Ground Almonds: 13 pkts.; Mincemeat: 7 jars; Salt: 11 pkts.; Marmalade: 19 jars; Curry: 14 pkts.; Meat Extract: 3 jars; Fruit Pies: 26; Nuts: 35 pkts.; Coffee: 8 jars; Milk Drinks: 1 tin; Fish Paste: 1 jar; Honey: 8 jars; Cereals: 131 pkts. and 2 tins; Cakes: 239; Milk Pudding: 9 tins; Meat Pies: 29; Savoury Ducks: 27; Crisps: 1 pkt.; Cheese: 39lbs. and 5 pkts; Peanut Butter: 24ozs.

Frozen Foods.—Meat: 637 pkts.; Vegetables: 929 pkts.; 2 Chickens; Fruit: 108 pkts.; Fish: 716 pkts.; Fish Cakes: 110 pkts. and 275; Pastry: 67 pkts.; Pies: 59; Mousse: 171 pkts.; Beefburghers: 31; Cheeseburghers: 7pkts.; Rissoles: 21 pkts.; Cakes, 89; Sausage: 19 pkts.; Fruit Drinks: 3 cartons; Ice Cream: 66 portions, 183 pkts. and 1 gallon.

A copy of the Report for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1967, received from Mr. Elwyn Lewis. M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., County Public Health Inspector, who is responsible to the County for samples taken in Rhyl and District under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is appended hereunder:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Particulars of the Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in the Rhyl Urban District area during the year ended 31st December, 1967.

Description of Article	Number of Samples taken	Genuine	Not genuine or below standard
Milk	30	30	—
Dairy Produce	5	5	—
Ice Cream and Lollies ...	12	12	—
Alcoholic Drinks	4	4	—
Sausages	10	10	—
Cooked Meats and Pies ...	8	8	—
Cooking Fats and Oils ...	5	5	—
Cakes and Confectionery	10	10	—
Patent Medicines	5	5	—
Miscellaneous Groceries ...	16	16	—
Fruit and Vegetables... ..	6	6	—
Fish and Meat Products...	4	4	—
Spices & Condiments	—	—	—
	115	115	Nil

All articles examined under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act and the Merchandise Marks Orders, complied with the Regulations.

(Signed) ELWYN LEWIS,
County Public Health Inspector and
Food and Drugs Inspector.

MILK SUPPLY.

Retailing of milk is now carried out by some half a dozen retailers and whilst there is no legal obligation on the Department to take samples, it is maintained that the ultimate responsibility for the protection of the health and wellbeing of the townspeople is in the hands of the Health Department, therefore, regular samples are obtained. I feel sure that by informing the producers and retailers of the results of such samples, goodwill is maintained and co-operation is such that the consumer receives a reasonably clean commodity.

I know that this country is noted for free speech and the liberty of the subject, but I am deeply concerned at the indiscriminate depositing of empty milk bottles which become a happy breeding ground for flies and so leading to risk of contamination of other foodstuffs, and as referred to in the last report, I feel that there should be some requirement that empty milk bottles should be collected, particularly from camping grounds. There is still the odd complaint of dirty milk bottles, but this is not always the fault of the milk bottling producer, as persons are still using milk bottles to contain liquids and material which is not easily removed in a bottle-washing plant. I would urge householders to ensure that any milk bottle used for a purpose other than containing milk, should be placed in the dustbin when it is finished with.

Regular bacteriological sampling of milk and cream is carried out. During the year 199 samples of milk were taken—181 satisfactory and 18 unsatisfactory.

Fifteen samples of milk were tested for T.B. and Brucella infection. All were found to be satisfactory.

Analysis of Grades of Milk.

	No. of Samples	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	% Satis- factory	% Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised and T.T.					
Pasteurised... ..	66	61	5		
Sterilised	39	39	—		
U.H.T.... ..	4	4	—		
	109	104	5	95.41	4.59
Raw Milk	85	75	10	88.24	11.76
Cream	5	2	3	40.0	60.0
	199	181	18	90.95	9.05

ICE CREAM.

The following table gives the number of manufacturers and retailers of ice cream registered within the district under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935 (Section 110):—

Manufacturers and Retailers (including 17 Soft Ice)	21
Retailers (including 10 Mobile Shop Vehicles)	130
Wholesale Distributors (Storage)	2
	<hr/>
	153
	<hr/>

The amount of ice cream sold in the town is reflected by the number of retailers on the register. During the year, 96 samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

Table of Samples Taken.

	Grade				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total
Manufacturers	8	1	—	—	9
Soft Ice Machines	36	8	2	—	46
Retailers/Wholesalers	38	—	1	2	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	82	9	3	2	96
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

It is interesting to note that 94.8 per cent. of all samples taken were in Grade I. and Grade II., 3.1 per cent. in Grade III., and 2.1 per cent. in Grade IV., which once again shows that, despite the various difficulties experienced, particularly in a seaside resort, due to changes in temperature and a fluctuating population, it reflects credit on the trade in all its aspects who, by full co-operation, are endeavouring to give a nourishing food which is produced and handled hygienically.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS.

There are four Dealers registered under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals slaughtered from 1st January, 1967, to 31st December, 1967:—

Cattle	1,846
Calves	26
Sheep and Lambs	12,148
Pigs	2,309
	<hr/>
	16,329
	<hr/>

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
Meat Condemned	7	5	3	5

There has been an increase in the number of animals slaughtered, being 76 more than during 1966.

There was one case of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year.

As a result of the Foot and Mouth Outbreak in North Wales work was increased at the Public Abattoir, and every effort was made to assist farmers and butchers in making facilities for slaughter available at all times.

The Abattoir is approved as a slaughterhouse for the reception and slaughter of cattle from the Irish Free State.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR THE YEAR 1967.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known)	1698	148	26	12148	2309	16329
Number inspected	1698	148	26	12148	2309	16329
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	4	—	9	14	27
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	526	76	—	316	81	999
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	30.97	54.05	—	2.68	4.12	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	42	43
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.06	—	—	—	1.86	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	1
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE V.—REFUSE COLLECTION.

Total Loads of all Refuse to Tip 3,847
 258 Working Days. Total Loads: $3,847 \div 258 = 14.91$ per working day.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The work of refuse collection and disposal, whilst being an unenviable task, is of supreme importance in order to ensure hygienic conditions, but it is becoming more and more difficult to recruit staff for this type of work, and during the year, due to sickness and absenteeism, great difficulty has been experienced in endeavouring to give a once-weekly collection. During the year there was a one-day strike, due to labour difficulties.

It is obvious that the weight of refuse collected is decreasing, due to activities in the clean air field and the reduction in the use of solid fuels, but the bulk of refuse due to increased packaging and pre-packing is on the increase which creates problems at the refuse tip in consolidating the material and dangers of fire.

The pilot scheme of paper sacks in some 600 premises was reasonably successful with the result that the Council has decided to embark on a paper sack scheme south of the railway, covering some 4,000 premises, this scheme to commence during the financial year 1968-69.

The work of the provision of a new embankment including additional land on the Cob was completed, not without extreme difficulty. It would now appear that the Council has tipping space for several years which, when completed, will provide an invaluable piece of land which was previously useless marsh land.

The remarks made in my previous report regarding setting fire to the contents of dustbins appears to have borne fruit, as no difficulty was experienced with vehicles going on fire during the year, as a result of this practice.

The operation of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, continues to prove a success, ratepayers as a whole have co-operated wholeheartedly. Up to 31/3/68, a total of 6,604 bins have been issued under the rental scheme. The number of bins issued under the scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1968, was 302. In addition, 43 bins were delivered to Council houses. The extra collection of refuse, from Whitsuntide to the end of September, has been taken advantage of by tradespeople.

hotels and boarding houses, and the cost of this collection is 9d. per bin for each extra collection, in addition to the statutory collection of one per week. The work of disposal of refuse is 100 per cent. controlled tipping on marsh land at the Rhyl Cob, this land having been acquired from the Crown by the Council, and continues to be satisfactory.

It will be noted from the Table that the cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal continues to increase, and I think this is caused in the main as a result of the remarks I have made above—namely, the changing composition of refuse, absenteeism and shortage of labour.

I would point out that the disposal figures include the disposal of street sweepings, refuse gathered off the beach, and gully emptyings, which are the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor, for which no charge is made by this Department.

The gross amount of salvage collected and disposed of during the year showed a decrease of 29 tons, and on the Income and Expenditure side there was a decrease in income of £1,259, and an increase of £746 on the expenditure on the previous year, a net loss of £1,731.

Due to increased labour costs and the fairly static price paid for salvage, the time had arisen when the Council had to consider continuing the work of salvage. It will be seen from the figures below that the cost of expenditure over income at 31st March, 1968, was £1,731, this necessitated the abandoning of salvage collection as from 1st April, 1968.

Weight: 1st January to 31st December, 1967.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
Waste Paper and Fibreboard	334	19	—	—

Income and Expenditure: 1st April, 1967—31st March, 1968.

Income: £2 548. Expenditure: £4,279.

Excess of Expenditure over Income: £1,731.

I append herewith table showing costs of Collection and Disposal:—

TABLE VI.—REFUSE.

Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal Year 1967-68 (To 31st March, 1968).

Particulars	Collection and Salvage		Disposal (Tip)		Total	
	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges
Gross Expenditure	£ 39487	£ 37996	£ 8542	£ 6549	£ 48029	£ 44545
Gross Income	3501	3501	—	—	3501	3501
Net Cost	35986	34495	8542	6549	44528	41044
Unit Costs—Gross Expenditure per Ton...	60/8.99	58/5.46	13/1.70	10/0.90	73/10.69	68/6.36
Gross Income per Ton...	5/4.63	5/4.63	—	—	5/4.63	5/4.63
Net Cost per Ton	55/4.36	53/0.83	13/1.70	10/0.90	68/6.06	63/1.73
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	£1683.94	£1614.17	£399.71	£306.45	£2083.65	£1921.62
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises	£4090.71	£3921.22	£971.01	£744.45	£5061.72	£4665.67
Net Cost, Equivalent Rate in the £	7.59d.	7.08d.	1.75d.	1.34d.	9.34d.	8.42d.

NOTE.—The Table is prepared by taking several weighings as an average for the year.

Refuse removed during the year (approx.) 13,000 tons
Estimated Population (R.G.R., Mid-year 1967) 21,370
Number of Rated Premises 8,797
Total Rates in the £ 12/11
Product of a 1d. Rate £4,872

(Signed) E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 7,516.

Houses erected during 1967:—

By the Council:—

Permanent Houses and Flats erected	—
Permanent Houses and Flats in course of erection	35

By Private Enterprise:—

Houses and Bungalows erected	51
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By the County Council:—

Permanent Houses for Police	—
------------------------------------	---

Permanent Houses for Police in course of erection	—
--	---

Adaptations and Conversions	5
------------------------------------	---

Work proceeded in implementing Section 60 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1961, regarding the provision of Means of Escape in Case of Fire, and the response to Notices served was extremely satisfactory, as can be observed by the table appearing below, and Groups I., II., III., IV., V. and VI. have been visited and action taken since first commenced:—

Premises Surveyed	990
Visits to Premises in connection with Survey	1991
Informal Notices Served	664
Statutory Notices Served	369
Work Completed	555
Work Outstanding	14

As a result of constant vigilance under the Housing Act, 1961, and the changing pattern of visitors to the town, whereby board residence appears to be declining and flatlet lettings on the increase, action required under Section 60 of the Public Health Act, 1936, is diminishing, whilst action required under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1961, is increasing, and thus necessitating constant visits and re-visits to premises that are changing their method of operation from boarding-houses to flatlets.

There are really no unhealthy areas in the district.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

(A) Houses Demolished during the year 1967—

In or adjoining Clearance Areas declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957:

Unfit for human habitation	Number of houses	12
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	12

Included by reason of bad arrangement	Number of houses	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Number of houses	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas : As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 .	Number of houses	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Number of houses	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Number of houses	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
Houses included in unfitness orders made under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the Land Compensation Act, 1961...	Number of houses	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	Reported as closed up to 31st December, 1966	Nil
	Reported as closed since 31st December, 1966	Nil
(B) Unfit Houses closed during the year in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings:		
Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961 ...	Number of houses	2
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	2
Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Number of houses	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957 ...	Number of dwellings	Nil

(C) Number of Persons Displaced during year:

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas ...	21
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance area...	Nil
From houses to be closed	11
From parts of buildings to be closed	Nil

(D) Number of Families Displaced during year:

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas ...	11
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance area...	Nil
From houses to be closed	2
From parts of buildings to be closed	Nil

(E) Unfit Houses made fit:

After informal action by local authority: by owner	Nil
After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:	
(a) by owner	1
(b) by local authority	Nil
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	Nil
After modification or revocation of a clearance order under Section 21, Housing Act, 1961	Nil
After determination of a demolition order under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil
After determination of a closing order under Section 27 Housing Act, 1961	Nil

(F) Houses in which Defects were Remedied (other than unfit houses made fit):

After formal notice under Public Health Acts	29
---	----

(G) Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):

Position at end of year—

Retained for temporary accommodation	Number of houses	Nil
Under Section 48	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
Under Section 17 (2)	Number of houses	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
Under Section 46	Number of houses	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil

Licensed for temporary accommodation under Sections 34 or 53:

Number of houses	Nil
-------------------------	-----

(H) Purchase of Houses by Agreement:

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders	Number of houses	Nil
	Number of occupants	Nil

The staff engaged on Housing Inspections are the Public Health Inspectors, along with their other general duties.

The investigation of all applicants for Council houses is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, and the actual letting of the houses after the allocation by the Council is carried out by this department.

Tenants are allowed one week to cleanse the house thoroughly before taking up occupation, and the premises are inspected after cleansing before the tenant is allowed to enter. This, in my opinion, is most important, as on subsequent visits, if the premises are not found to be clean, the tenant cannot use the argument that the house was dirty when he entered it.

The houses on the Council estates are visited and inspected during the year.

A new tenant of a vacated house may be allowed up to four weeks rent in lieu of decoration.

SEWERAGE

All sewerage in the town gravitates to a main pumping station in Westbourne Avenue, where it is pumped into two sewerage storage reservoirs of a total capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. The contents of the reservoirs are discharged into the sea at a point approximately 1,000 yards from the sea wall, and the 30in. valve to the sea is opened half an hour after high water and closed 2 hours after high water, so that at all times of dry weather flow the mouth of the sea outfall pipe is covered with a considerable depth of tidal water when it is discharging. During periods of heavy rainfall, the valve is opened for longer periods, but as Rhyl is a combined system, where the majority of rain and road surface water is diverted into the sewers, dilution is great.

I append herewith a table showing the total gallons pumped, together with a daily average:—

	Total Galls. Pumped	Daily Average
January 1st—February 19th	91,032,000	1,820,640
February 20th—April 2nd	108,936,000	2,593,714
April 3rd—May 28th	127,307,000	2,273,232
May 29th—July 9th	78,656,000	1,872,761
July 10th—September 3rd	140,973,000	2,517,375
September 4th—October 15th	112,622,000	2,681,476
October 16th—November 26th... ..	123,057,000	3,001,390
November 27th—December 31st ...	88,739,000	2,535,000
	<hr/> 871,322,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,387,184 <hr/>

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There is now only one property in the district, which is registered under the above Act.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Six premises are registered under the above Act.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964.

Six premises are registered under the above Act.

RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL ACT, 1956.

Thirty-three Hairdressing Establishments are registered under the above Act.

LICENSED PREMISES.

In general, all the licensed premises in the town are of a very high standard and there is a very happy relationship between the Licensing Bench, the Police Authorities and the Public Health Department, such relationship having, I feel, some bearing on the high standard referred to.

I must say that, in the main, the brewery companies and hotel managements are most co-operative in complying with the requirements of the Public Health Department.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PEST ACT, 1949.

RATS AND MICE.

The Council continue to take energetic measures in their area.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1967, 170 properties were treated for rats.

Six hundred and thirty-two properties further to the above were treated for mice, and 1,236 other properties were inspected.

The sewers were test-baited for the presence of rats, and two treatments were carried out in areas where rat traces were found.

The Rhyl Cut was treated three times throughout its entire length in the Rhyl area.

During the Foot and Mouth outbreak, work was intensified on rodent eradication on farms and small holdings in the area and also along the length of the Rhyl Cut.

Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice: 3,486.

The latest methods of rodent destruction, as laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, are in operation.

The pigeon nuisance at the Royal Alexandra Hospital has been considerably reduced and up to the end of the year 196 pigeons had been trapped. During the summer months this operation was suspended. By co-operation with the local Homing Pigeon Society, "ringed" pigeons have not been destroyed.

In addition, several small infestations of pigeons, numbering 146, were eradicated, bringing the total number of pigeons destroyed up to 342.

There was an infestation of rabbits living in the Botanical Gardens and they were eradicated. Also several visits were made to various properties for the eradication of moles and ants.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The Council are the authority responsible for operating the Shops Act, 1950.

The Public Health Inspectors are responsible for the whole of the administration of the Shops Act, 1950. The Council made the following Orders during the year:—

1—Sunday Trading Order, 1967; Section 51, exempting for 18 Sundays the Sunday Closing Provisions of the Act for the sale of

- (a) Any articles required for the purposes of bathing or fishing.
- (b) Photographic Requisites.
- (c) Toys, Souvenirs and Fancy Goods.
- (d) Books, Stationery, Photographs, Reproductions and Postcards.
- (e) Fried Fish and Chips.

2—Extension of Hours Order, 1967, for 18 weeks: Substituting for paragraph (b) of Section 2 of the Shops Act, 1950:

- (a) At 9.30 p.m. in the evenings on the late day.
- (b) At 9 p.m. in the evening on any other day.

3—Rhyl (Suspension of Weekly Half-Holiday) Order, 1967, for 16 weeks.

Regular visits and inspections were made to see that the requirements of the Act were complied with.

Under Sections 2 and 14 of the Shops Act, 1950, a defendant was convicted, and Magistrates imposed a fine of £1 plus 2 guineas advocate's fee for the shop being open outside the permitted hours.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

I have to report upon the workings of the above Act for the year 1967 ending on the 31st December.

During the year, 16 persons registered premises, bringing the total registered to 504 at the end of the year.

During the year 12 accidents were reported where the employee was disabled for three days or more, none being of a fatal nature and in every case the matter was investigated. In most instances it was found that the accidents were caused by lack of thought on the part of the employee and in every case advice was given which might prevent a recurrence of similar accidents.

There is an ample supply of leaflets and posts exhibited by employers regarding the probable causes of accidents, but I feel that more should be done in personal education of staffs into these hazards. I am not satisfied that the number of accidents (12) covers all accidents that might have happened as, although no instances were found of accidents happening which were not reported, I cannot but feel that more accidents occurred than were reported.

During the year, 338 visits of all kinds were paid by Inspectors to premises covered by the Act, and I append herewith the various tables required in accordance with Section 60 of the Act, together with tables showing defects found.

TABLE A—Registration and General Inspections.

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total no. of reg. premises at end of year	No. of reg. premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	1	102	47
Retail Shops	9	291	180
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	16	16
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	6	94	94
Fuel storage depots	—	1	1
Totals	16	504	338

TABLE B—Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises.

TABLE C—Analysis of Persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	812
Retail shops	1518
Wholesale departments, warehouses	214
Catering establishments open to the public	1284
Canteens	14
Fuel storage depots	12
Total	3854
Total Males	2137
Total Females	1717

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Abstract not displayed	2
Cleansing and re-decoration of premises required (internal) ...	4
General repairs	1
Defective or dangerous staircase	—
Defective water closet basins, pedestals and seats	—
Inadequate accommodation for clothing	—
Inadequate artificial light	—
Inadequate cold water supply	—
Inadequate heating facilities	—
Inadequate hot water supply	—
Inadequate natural light	—
Inadequate sanitary accommodation	4
Inadequate ventilation	—
Inadequate washing facilities	—
Inadequate facilities for taking of meals	4
Insufficient first aid requisites	2
No balustrade or handrail round cellar opening in floor or on landings or staircases	—
No intervening ventilated space to water closet	—
No thermometer	3
Obstructed and dangerous surfaces to floors, staircases, etc. ...	—
Overcrowding	—
Washing facilities not marked for sexes	—
Washing facilities not separate for sexes	—
Water closet accommodation not marked for sexes	—
Unguarded machinery	4

Total	24
--------------	----

TABLE D—Exemptions.

M/c. Line No.	Class of Premises	No. of exemptions current at 31st December	No. of exemptions granted or exten- ded during year	No. of applications refused or exemp- tions withdrawn during year	No. of cases in cols. (3) and (4) where employees opposed applicat'n.	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against withdrawal of exemption	No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
Part I.—Space (Sec. 5(2))								
1.	Offices ... ..	...	...	...	...
2.	Retail shops ... ..	...	...	...	...
3.	Wholesale shops, warehouses ... ..	...	...	...	...
4.	Catering establishments open to pub- lic, canteens ... ..	...	...	...	...
5.	Fuel storage depots ... ..	...	...	...	...
Part II.—Temperature (Sec. 6)								
11.	Offices ... ..	...	...	...	...
12.	Retail shops ... ..	...	...	...	...
13.	Wholesale shops, warehouses ... ..	...	...	...	...
14.	Catering establishments open to pub- lic, canteens ... ..	...	...	...	...
15.	Fuel storage depots ... ..	...	...	...	...

Part III.—Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)

ONE

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| 21. | Offices | ... .. |
| 22. | Retail shops | ... .. |
| 23. | Wholesale shops, warehouses | ... .. |
| 24. | Catering establishments open to public, canteens | ... .. |
| 25. | Fuel storage depots | ... .. |

Part IV.—Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)

TIN

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| 31. | Offices | ... .. |
| 32. | Retail shops | ... .. |
| 33. | Wholesale shops, warehouses | ... .. |
| 34. | Catering establishments open to public, canteens | ... .. |
| 35. | Fuel storage depots | ... .. |

TABLE E—Prosecutions.

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed
in the year

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informa- tions laid	No. of informa- tions leading to a conviction
NIL			

No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under Sec. 22...	Nil
No. of interim orders granted	Nil

TABLE F—Inspectors.

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act ...	4
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in con- nection with the Act	—

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The responsibility for the care and maintenance of all public conveniences in the town is controlled by the Health Department, under the general supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Council, for some time, has been considering the provision of more toilet facilities on the south side of the railway, somewhere mid-way between the Vale Road bridge and the southern boundary of the district. Negotiations were proceeding during the year for the provision of added facilities in this area.

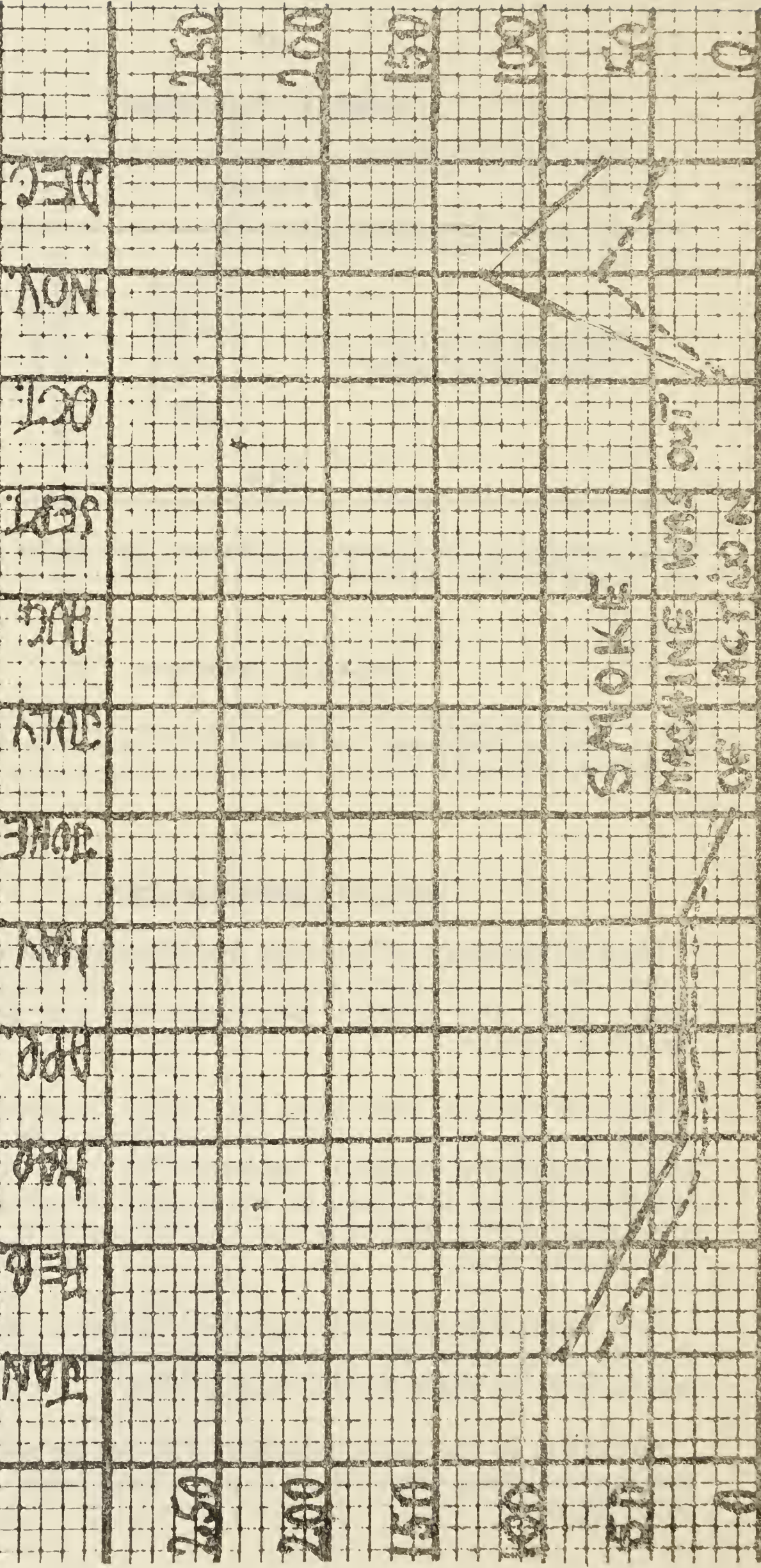
The vandalism continues and one wonders what can be done to bring home the wanton damage and resulting cost in replacement to those persons responsible.

All toilets in the town, whether attended or not, have free washing facilities, there being a wash-hand basin with a cold water tap over.

VOLUMETRIC METHOD MONTHLY AVERAGES

HEALTH DEPARTMENT WASSILL WAKE, WUSSELL ROAD, RUFFLE

CONCENTRATION EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



SMOKE

MEETING WAS OUT

OF ACTION

**CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER
CUBIC METRE OF AIR.**

Month	Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide
January	91	...	55
February	62	...	45
March	35	...	24
April	35	...	33
May	33	...	31
June	12	...	20
July	—	...	—
August	—	...	—
September	—	...	—
October	25	...	18
November	127	...	73
December	73	...	47

Averages for Winter months, 1967 (January—March): Smoke 68.8;
Sulphur Dioxide 43.6 ((October—December).

Averages for Summer months, 1967 (April—September): Insufficient
readings due to failure of the machine.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the year the concentration of suspended impurity (black smoke) and sulphur dioxide followed in the main the pattern of the previous year, with variations.

METEOROLOGY

(For Statistical Tables see pages 65—68).

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Instruments used are by Negretti and Zambra, and are situate in Westbourne Avenue (opposite the Pumping Station). They include a Maximum, Minimum, Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers in a Stevenson Screen, a Grass Minimum Thermometer, Rain Gauge and Measure, a Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder and a Wind Vane. A Hyetograph, giving the rate and duration of rainfall, is situate outside the Pumping Station. The Barometer (Kew Pattern) and Thermometer attached is also at the Pumping Station.

At the Meteorological Kiosk on the East Promenade a Self-recording Barograph and Thermograph, Maximum and Minimum Thermometer, Tide Table, previous day's Sun Card, Daily Weather Forecast Report of the Air Ministry and combined Weather Charts and records are exhibited for public information.

Observations are taken at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time each day. Code Weather Telegrams are despatched daily to the Meteorological Office at 6 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time for certain evening papers served (through the Meteorological Office) by the Press Association.

Weekly, monthly and Annual Reports are prepared and are furnished to the local paper, and supplied to any enquiries—advertisement or private. Full reports monthly are forwarded to the Meteorological Office.

NOTES.

The Station is situate 31 feet above sea level. Latitude $53^{\circ} 19'N$. Longitude $3^{\circ} 30'W$. The Sunshine Recorder is 11 feet above the ground on which it is sited, and the Rain Gauge is one foot above the ground.

Humidity is calculated with Hygrometrical Tables, published by the Meteorological Office (Saturation = 100 per cent.).

The percentage of possible duration of sunshine is calculated by the Meteorological Office, with reference to the

maximum duration theoretically possible in the latitude. The percentage of normal figures represent the mean daily duration for the year $\times 100 \div$ the average for the year (the past 30 years ending 1960 being the figure taken = 4.06 hours for Rhyl). The average rainfall for the years 1921—1950 (30 years) is 26.63 inches, and is the figure used by the Meteorological Office.

A fall of one inch (25.4 millimetres) is equivalent to nearly 101 tons of water to the acre. One ton of rain equals 224 gallons or nearly 36 cubic feet. An inch of rain implies 64,640 tons or 14,479,360 gallons of rain per square mile.

ANNUAL SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL, ETC., REPORT, AND STATISTICAL TABLES FOR THE YEAR 1967.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was more than the 30 years' average (26.63 inches), the total being 29.99 inches as against 27.24 inches for the year 1966—which shows an increase of 2.75 inches. The year's total was below the national average by 2.63 inches, and was the highest since 1960 (31.02 inches).

The average rainfall for England and Wales (35 years' average) is 32.67 inches, and we usually find Rhyl well below this figure, as shown by Rhyl's 86 years' average (1881-1967) = 25.66 inches.

During the year 1967 rain fell on 190 days, as against 185 in 1966.

The monthly average of rain works out at 2.50 inches, as against 2.27 inches for 1966, and a monthly average of 15.8 days on which rain fell, as against 15.4 days in 1966.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was recorded on October 1st, when at 9 a.m. on the 2nd October, 1.00 inches was recorded.

The wettest month during the year was October, with a total of 5.75 inches, and the driest was January, with a total of 0.87 inches (see Features).

FEATURES.

May: 3.70 inches—Highest total for May since 1924 (3.91 inches).

June: 0.91 inches was the lowest total for June since 1960 (0.56 inches).

August: 3.39 inches—This total was the highest for August since 1957 (4.53 inches).

October: 5.75 inches was the highest total for October on record (i.e., since 1881).

SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1967 was 1,464 hours 42 minutes, as compared with 1,376 hours 48 minutes during 1966.

The instrument is now verified bi-annually by an official of the Meteorological Office. No inspection was made this year.

The total record for 1967 is 87 hours 54 minutes more than that of 1966, which year was 73 hours 54 minutes less than that of 1965.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1967 (see page 70).

These figures will show that the year 1967 was 15 hours 6 minutes less than the average total number of hours for the past ten recorded years, and 49 hours 6 minutes less than that of the average for 20 years, but was the highest year since 1963.

During the past 20 years, the records show that Rhyl has enjoyed, on an average, 305 days per annum with registered sunshine. This is a fine record, especially so when it is remembered that the district is free from fog and has the lowest rainfall of any health resort on the Western coast of Great Britain. This is due, it is officially stated, to its unique position at the mouth of the famed Vale of Clwyd and protected as it is on the West by the Snowdonian mountains.

The daily average of recorded sunshine works out at 4 hours 1 minute, as against 3 hours 46 minutes in 1966; 3 hours 56 minutes in 1965; 3 hours 49 minutes in 1964; 4 hours 9 minutes in 1963; 4 hours 17 minutes in 1962; and also in 1961; and as against 4 hours 12 minutes in 1960; 4 hours 38 minutes in 1959; 3 hours 23 minutes in 1958; 4 hours 3 minutes in 1957; and 4 hours 12 minutes in 1956.

Rhyl's daily average of recorded sunshine for 30 years (1931-60) is **4.06 hours**, as against the national average for England and Wales (40 years) of 3.94 hours.

It is interesting to note that the highest day's record of sunshine in Rhyl during the whole of the year 1967 occurred on 12th June, there being 15 hours 18 minutes, as against 15 hours 30 minutes in May, 1966.

FEATURES.

March: 110 hours 18 minutes—Highest total for March since 1948 (184 hours 48 minutes), but still 8 hours below the normal average for March; also on the 31st—11.5 hours was the highest day's total for March since the first recorded daily totals in 1928.

April: 108 hours 48 minutes—Lowest total for April since 1920 (80 hours 48 minutes) and over 55 hours below the normal average for April.

May: 161 hours 36 minutes—Lowest total for May since 1960 (150 hours 6 minutes).

June: 248 hours 24 minutes—Highest total for June since 1960 (283 hours 30 minutes), and 40 hours above the normal average for June.

October: 89 hours 6 minutes—Lowest total for October since 1960 (73 hours 18 minutes).

1967 TEMPERATURES.

March: 33°F. (1°C.) on the 13th was the highest Minimum temperature for March since 1961 (also 33°F.).

April: 58°F. (15°C.) on the 19th, was the lowest Maximum for April since 1954 (also 58°F.); also the Minimum Reading of 28°F. (—2°C.) on 1st was the lowest Minimum for April since 1957 (27°F.).

June: 39°F. (4°C.) on 9th, was the lowest day's temperature for June since 1962 (38°F.).

July: 46°F. (8°C.) on 22nd was the highest Minimum for July since 1962 (also 46°F.).

August: 47°F. (8°C.) on 2nd was the highest Minimum temperature for August since 1953 (also 47°F.).

SUMMARISING.

The year 1967 was still well below the 20 years' average for sunshine, but higher than the previous year by over 87 hours. The year's rainfall was over 2 inches higher than that of 1966, and 4.70 inches above the 20 years' average.

The temperature throughout the year was just above that of the past ten years, but slightly lower than the 20 years' average.

Six months of the year, including all the summer months (except July) were below the past ten years' monthly averages and five of these months were below the 30 years' average. However, the months of January and July were 3.4°F. and 3.1°F. above the same months in 1966.

A year fairly good for sunshine, but still below the 20 year annual average. It was wetter than the previous year, and again, warmer than some of the months of the previous year, especially the winter period January to April.

(Signed) W. A. FIELD, B.E.M., A.C.C.S.,

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1967.

Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.							Rainfall.					Wind.	Bright Sunshine.			
Month.	Means of		Highest Maximum.	Date.	Lowest Minimum.	Date.	Inches.	No. of days Rain Fell.	Most in a Day.—Ins.	.04 or More.		Prevailing Direction.	Most Sun in one Day.—Hours.	Daily Average.—Hours.	Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded	Total Hours.
	A. Maximum	B. Minimum.								Days.	Nights.					
January ...	46.6	38.3	56	29	24	9	0.87	17	0.18	6	6	S.S.E.	6.2	1.71	16	53.5
February ...	47.4	38.0	58	2	30	8	2.66	12	0.67	4	7	S.S.E.	6.9	2.51	24	70.4
March ...	50.6	41.5	62	21	33	13	1.33	11	0.35	3	7	W.	11.5	5.82	30	180.5
April ...	51.0	41.7	58	19	28	1	1.25	13	0.30	4	6	W.	11.0	3.63	26	108.8
May... ..	55.6	44.6	65	28	32	3	3.70	23	0.96	8	11	S.W.	14.8	5.21	26	161.6
June ...	63.6	49.6	69	12/17	39	9	0.91	8	0.37	2	3	W.N.W.	15.3	8.28	30	248.7
July ...	68.2	55.1	81	12	46	22	1.12	11	0.67	1	3	S.W.	14.4	5.75	29	178.4
August ...	65.9	53.9	76	22	47	2	3.39	13	0.68	6	6	S.W.	13.1	4.60	29	142.7
September ...	62.3	51.2	68	26	42	8	3.36	21	0.74	6	13	S.E.	11.1	4.48	28	134.4
October ...	57.1	47.5	64	7/8	39	18	5.75	25	1.00	9	15	S.W.	8.1	2.87	28	89.1
November...	49.4	38.3	59	11	28	18/19	2.41	20	0.54	6	11	W.	7.2	2.07	23	62.0
December...	46.7	38.5	56	22	26	11/20	3.24	16	0.57	5	12	W.S.W	6.5	1.15	21	35.6
Total for year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.99	190	—	60	100	—	—	—	310	1464.7
Monthly Average ...	55.4	44.9	—	—	—	—	2.50	15.8	—	5.0	8.3	—	—	4.01	25.8	122.1
Total for 1966... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.24	185	—	70	96	—	—	—	298	1376.8
Monthly Average ...	54.9	44.8	—	—	—	—	2.27	15.4	—	5.8	8.0	—	—	3.76	24.8	114.7

TABLE 11.—10-20 YEARS AVERAGES—SUNSHINE, RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY.

Year	RAINFALL.					SUNSHINE.						Humidity. 9.0 a.m. Per cent.	
	Inches.	Monthly Average.—Inches.	Total Rain Days.	Month's Greatest Fall.—Inches.	Month's Lowest Fall.—Inches.	Hours.	Sunless Days.	Sunshine Days.	Daily Average. —Hours.	Highest in One Month.—Hours.	Lowest in One Month.—Hours.		Duration Percentage of Average
1958	31.25	2.60	200	4.95	0.77	1235.4	71	294	3.38	170.8	24.7	83	79
1959	23.91	1.99	156	3.93	0.17	1694.1	63	302	4.64	268.9	24.5	109	75
1960	31.02	2.59	179	5.57	0.56	1536.8	52	314	4.20	283.5	34.9	101	77
1961	27.18	2.26	173	3.53	0.68	1566.3	45	320	4.28	234.8	33.8	108	77
1962	19.40	1.62	165	3.05	0.64	1566.5	67	298	4.28	229.9	52.6	107	76
1963	19.92	1.66	167	3.91	0.22	1514.6	64	305	4.15	207.8	43.1	107	79
1964	20.38	1.70	160	3.79	0.28	1392.5	63	302	3.81	192.3	42.0	98	76
1965	29.14	2.43	189	4.37	0.48	1450.7	64	301	3.96	220.2	30.8	99	77
1966	27.24	2.27	185	4.58	0.93	1376.8	67	298	3.76	231.0	25.2	88	77
1967	29.99	2.50	190	5.75	0.87	1464.7	55	310	4.01	248.4	35.6	100	77
Totals...	259.43	...	1764	...	...	14798.4	611	3044	...	...	...	1000	770
Average 10 years ...	25.94	2.15	176	...	...	1479.8	61	304	4.05	...	...	100	77
Average 20 years ...	25.29	2.10	173	...	...	1513.8	60	305	4.14	...	...	101	77

TABLE III.

MEAN TEMPERATURES, 1953-67.

ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURES OF KNOWN
RECORDS (SINCE 1905).

Month	Max. °F.	Min. °F	Mean °F	1967 Differ- ence °F	Average Mean Temp. 1931-60 (30 yrs.)	Highest Daily Temp.			Lowest Daily Temp.		
						Year	Date	°F	Year	Date	°F.
January	42.8	33.5	38.1	+4.4	40.6	1916} 1932}	5/6 17	63	1940} 1963}	21 25	11
February	45.0	35.3	40.1	+2.6	40.8	1922	25	62	1917} 1954}	6 2	10
March	54.1	38.1	46.1	Nil	43.8	1965	29	74	1965	2	13
April	53.1	41.9	47.5	-1.1	47.4	1949	15	75	1917	3	22
May... ..	60.0	46.7	53.4	-3.3	52.3	1920} 1948}	25 18	79	1909	16	27
June... ..	64.7	52.0	58.4	-1.8	57.5	1950	6	88	1941	11	36
July... ..	65.4	53.7	59.5	+2.2	60.4	1948	29	91	1922	11	40
August... ..	66.2	53.7	60.0	-0.1	60.4	1911	13	89	1912} 1919}	28 31	39
September... ..	63.6	50.5	57.0	-0.2	57.3	1919} 1934}	11 14	80	1907} 1909}	4 14	34
October	58.0	46.5	52.3	Nil	51.6	1954} 1959}	1 10		1928}	23/30	
November... ..	50.4	40.7	45.5	-1.6	46.2	1959	3	78	1926	31	22
December... ..	46.2	32.4	39.3	+3.3	42.8	1946	4	68	1912	30	20
						1948}	2	61	1962	25	16
						1953}	2				
Yearly Average:	55.8	43.8	49.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 years... ..	56.0	44.8	50.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 years... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—10 YEARS' MONTHLY SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL TOTALS.

		SUNSHINE (Hours).										RAINFALL (Inches).									
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Jan.	...	39.8	54.6	62.8	34.9	33.8	59.4	64.9	53.6	53.3	34.6	1.40	2.01	3.93	4.63	3.53	3.05	1.19	0.49	2.98	0.95
Feb.	...	86.7	60.4	92.5	68.1	77.1	52.6	102.8	61.2	30.8	59.9	2.04	4.95	0.17	1.66	2.33	1.22	0.22	0.28	0.48	2.36
March	...	95.8	101.9	94.4	66.1	133.6	155.1	126.4	70.8	137.1	115.0	1.36	1.24	0.72	1.94	0.68	0.87	1.72	2.08	1.85	0.93
April	...	167.9	153.5	126.8	187.3	111.2	194.1	114.8	130.6	154.4	113.2	0.26	0.77	2.73	1.32	2.87	1.75	2.24	1.53	1.65	2.67
May	...	221.5	170.8	241.8	196.3	234.8	214.5	207.8	180.6	170.1	231.0	1.46	2.34	1.94	1.35	1.38	1.65	0.55	0.85	2.44	1.38
June	...	306.1	152.5	268.9	283.5	222.5	229.9	204.7	161.4	220.2	157.5	1.35	2.95	1.94	0.56	1.06	1.27	2.93	2.09	2.71	2.37
July	...	135.0	162.4	228.9	167.1	161.9	156.1	182.0	160.0	161.8	194.3	4.12	3.17	2.04	2.42	3.06	0.64	0.81	1.33	2.52	2.69
August	...	121.6	120.8	200.4	190.0	197.6	164.8	142.2	192.3	195.9	162.1	4.53	3.09	0.80	3.20	2.87	1.77	2.22	2.14	1.99	2.00
Sept.	...	100.1	111.5	178.2	146.6	144.3	103.6	162.6	169.6	89.9	152.7	5.13	4.54	0.57	3.66	1.63	2.08	1.68	1.18	3.52	1.62
Oct.	...	79.7	78.5	123.2	73.3	116.6	118.6	108.7	95.2	128.6	97.2	1.56	2.47	2.76	2.20	2.92	0.98	2.18	2.81	1.98	3.29
Nov.	...	63.5	43.8	51.7	55.7	60.5	57.8	54.6	75.2	62.7	34.1	1.76	1.39	3.08	5.57	1.83	1.87	3.91	1.78	2.65	2.40
Dec.	...	58.5	24.7	24.5	67.9	72.4	60.0	43.1	42.0	45.9	25.2	1.63	2.33	3.23	2.51	3.02	2.25	0.27	3.79	4.37	4.58
*Difference from Avege. for the Year		0.01	-0.68	0.58	0.14	0.22	0.22	0.09	0.25	0.10	0.30	0.63	4.62	2.72	4.39	0.55	7.23	6.71	6.25	2.51	0.61

Sunshine: *This figure is the 30 years daily average = 4.06 hours. Rainfall: This figure is 30 years yearly average = 26.63 inches.

